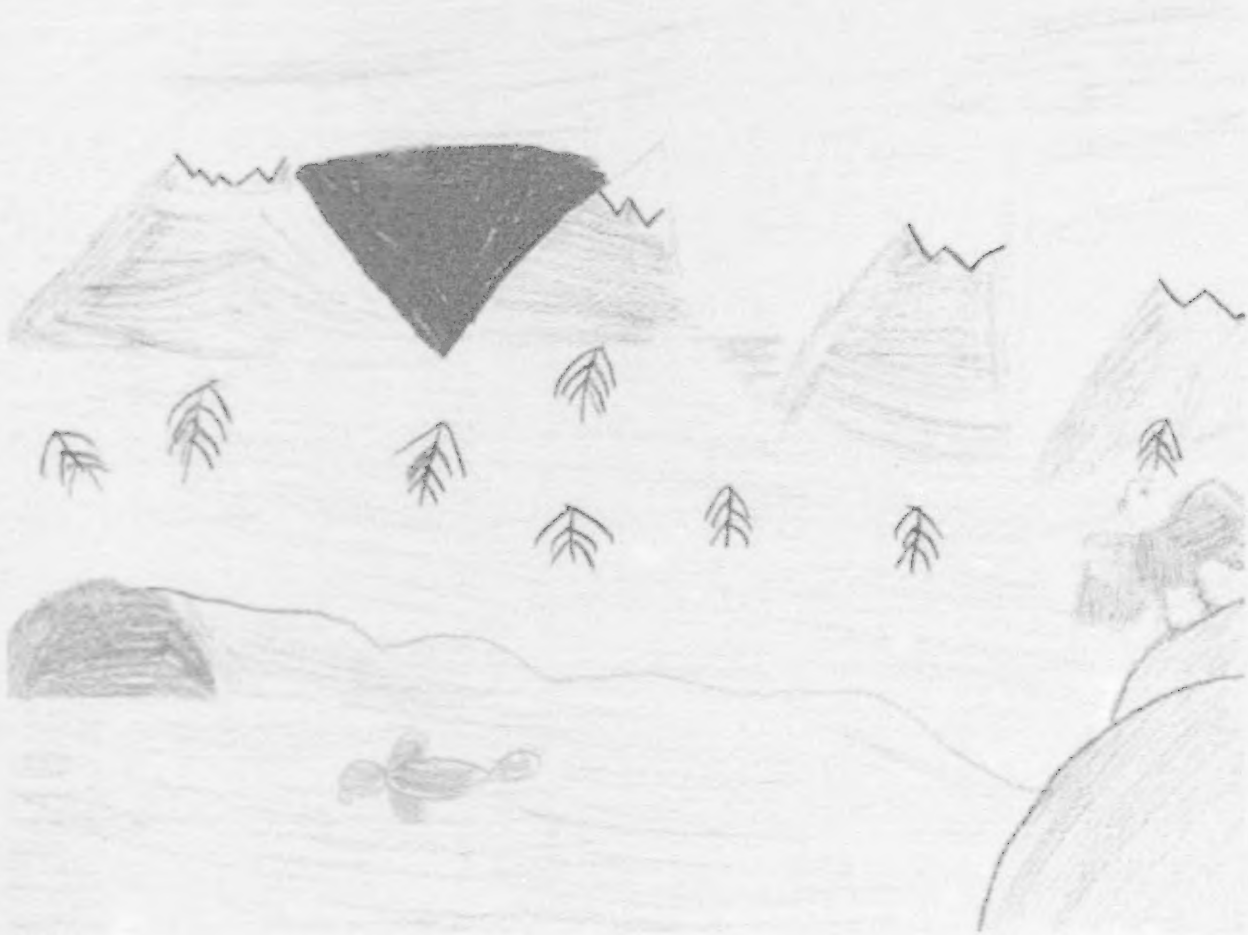
COMMUNITY-BASED

Fish and Wildlife Work Plan

Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory 2014-2019

COMMUNITY-BASED FISH AND WILDLIFE WORK PLAN FOR THE NA-CHO NYÄK DUN TRADITIONAL TERRITORY 2014-2019



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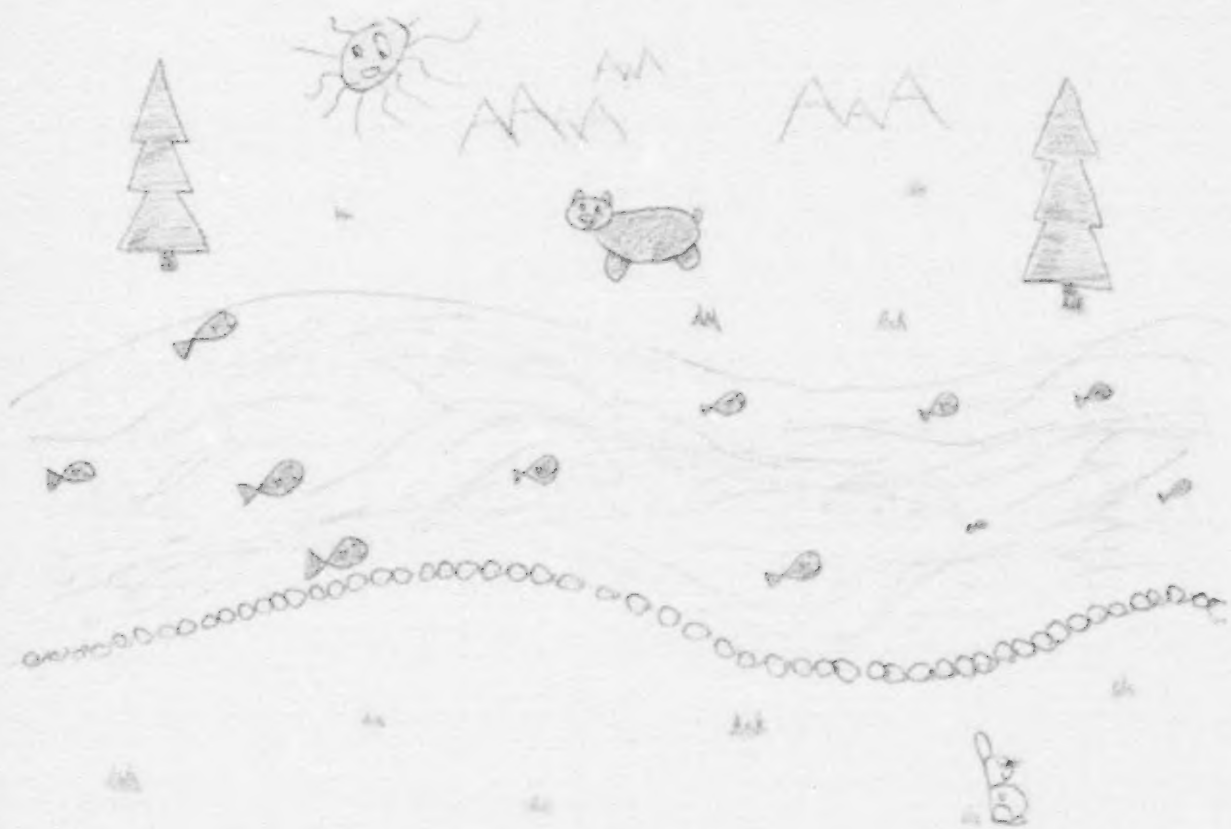

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Jessie Collins

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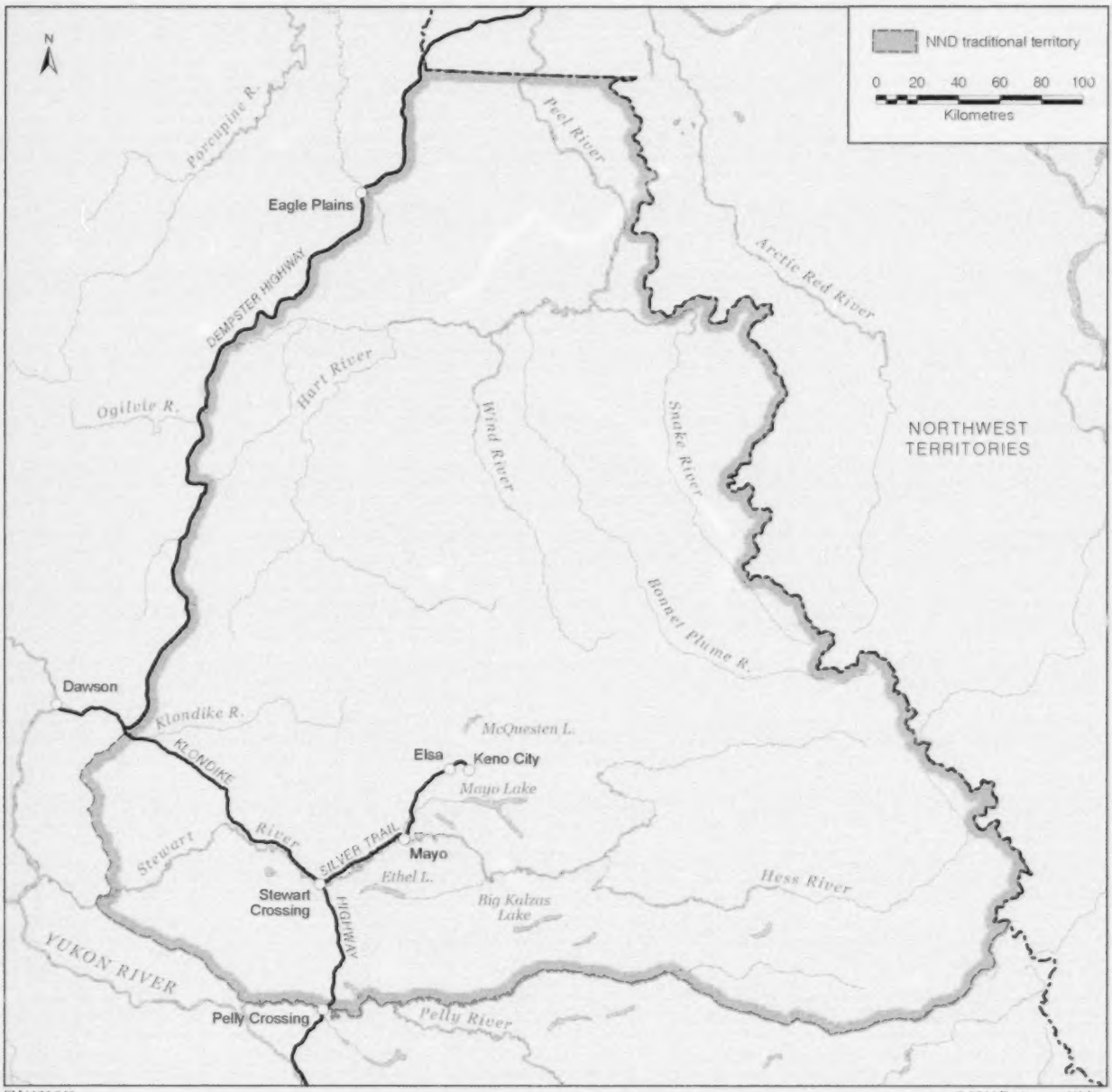

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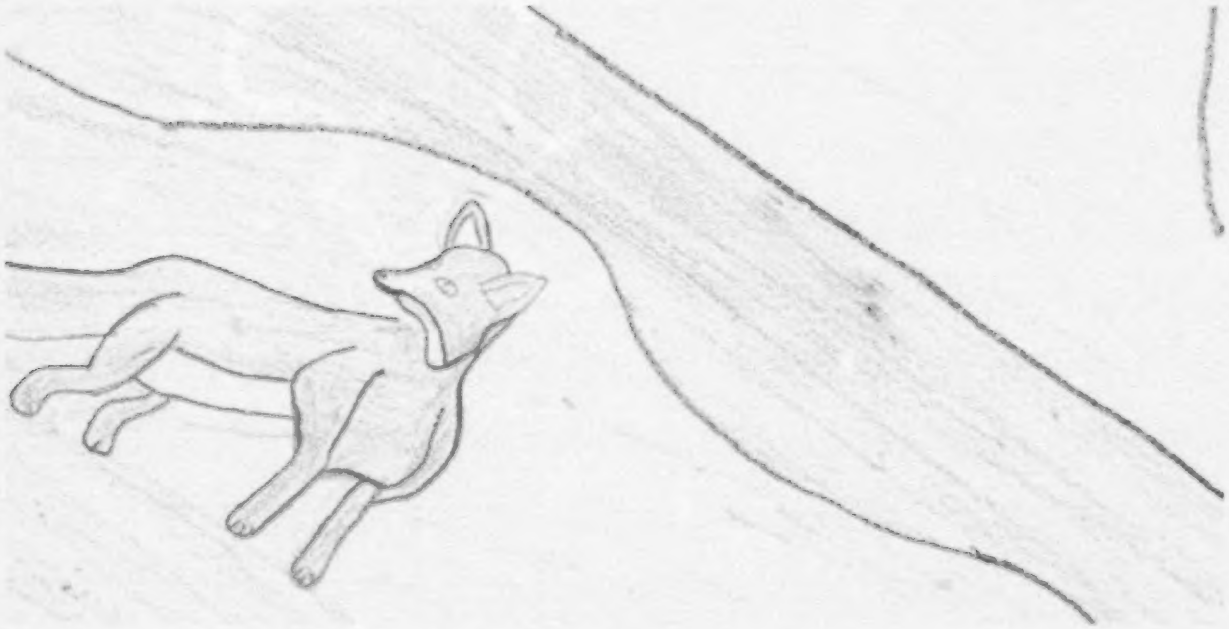
Map 1: Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory.

introduction

WHAT IS THIS PLAN ABOUT?

Community-based fish and wildlife work plans are one way that Yukon government, First Nation governments and renewable resources councils come together to decide the priority issues for their area, as well as how – and by whom – these issues will be tackled.

The following community-based work plan is the fifth developed for the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory. It builds on previous work plans, but also includes new ideas and issues brought forward by Mayo community members, Yukon government, the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council.



Carmen Melancon

PRIORITIES

The following topics were identified by the community and the Yukon government, the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, and the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council (the parties) as the most important priorities to address over the next five years:

- **Habitat**: Gathering baseline information, identification of key habitats, habitat protection area planning, land use planning, and the management of off-road vehicles.
- **Moose**: Population monitoring, harvest management, and wolf harvest.
- **Fisheries**: Population monitoring and harvest management.
- **Monitoring and Stewardship**: Local monitoring programs, respectful harvesting, wildlife viewing, and trapping.

HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

On May 26, 2013 the parties met to review the 2008-2013 plan and agreed to develop a new work plan. The parties identified issues from the existing plan that were still important and should be carried forward to a new plan. The parties met again on November 12, 2013 to decide on a process to develop the new plan.

During the fall of 2013 a survey was circulated to community members who spend time on the land and have first-hand knowledge of wildlife in the traditional territory. Twelve individuals completed the survey, providing their views to help guide the new plan.

More than 40 community members participated in a community meeting held in Mayo on January 7, 2014. During the meeting 26 people filled out comment cards identifying what they felt were the most important fish and wildlife issues in the traditional territory.

Information gathered from the plan review, survey, and community meeting was summarized into a document. On February 1-2, 2014 the parties met in Mayo to review and discuss the issues, and identify possible solutions for this plan.

This work plan represents a shared vision for fish and wildlife management in the traditional territory over the next five years.

SUCCESS FROM PAST PLANS

There have been five fish and wildlife plans for the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory, spanning more than 20 years. In our experience, working together to develop a shared vision and common goals for fish and wildlife management can result in great successes, both small and large.

Concerns and actions identified in the first community plan (1993-1996) contributed to the establishment of a territory-wide process for setting quotas for moose and caribou harvest by outfitters. Habitat protection areas at Devil's Elbow and Big Island along the Stewart River were created because of actions in the 1997 and 2002 community plans. A community-based monitoring system has been developed and numerous surveys of fish and terrestrial wildlife have been carried out in priority areas because of issues identified in community plans.

The outcomes from the 2008-2013 plan that are still considered priorities are described in Appendix 1.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The parties would like to acknowledge the following individuals for contributing to the development of this plan by sharing wisdom through the survey and participating in the public meeting: William Hummel, Darrell Lucas, Simone MacDonald, Bruce MacGregor, Dan McDiarmid, Chris McKinnon, Ralph Mease, Norma Mease, Bruce Mitford, Mike Schlittenbauer, Jack Smith, Dusty Fraser, Patrick Bolton, Lena Hummel, Helen Buyck, Hilda Tuck, Bernice Catcheside, Marlene Drapeau, Mike Mancini, Alicia Sprokkreeff, Cheryl Buyck, Tommy Moses, Connie Buyck, Robert Fournier, Laura Erickson, Cathy Samson, Michelle Buyck, Marie Hummel, Kyla Boivin, Sharon Peters, Ron Peters, Geoff Sicotte, Robert Hager, Christine Hager, Jack McLean, Frances Philips, Alan Phillips, Brent Chapman, Carolyn Uher, Mark Uher, Gestie Tees.

The Mayo District Renewable Resources Council held a fish and wildlife art contest at the J.V. Clark School in Mayo. Contestants' art is featured throughout the plan.

Devin Moses

habitat

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

People continue to be concerned about changes to important fish and wildlife habitats the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory and their ability to have informed discussions about the potential impacts of new developments.

Over the last few years, the growing number of local development activities has raised awareness about the need for baseline information for key wildlife habitats – particularly wetlands – and water quality. Information on traditional use such as hunting and harvesting areas is also needed to help with environmental assessments.

Concerns about contamination at Cache Creek have been raised. Exploring the potential source of contamination, as well as possible mitigations would be helpful.

The community is interested in completing regional land use planning (pursuant to Chapter 11 of the final agreement) and local area planning, particularly to address management of industrial or agricultural development and to implement protection measures for key habitats. Yukon Energy's Mayo Lake draw down proposal was raised as a significant habitat and land use concern.

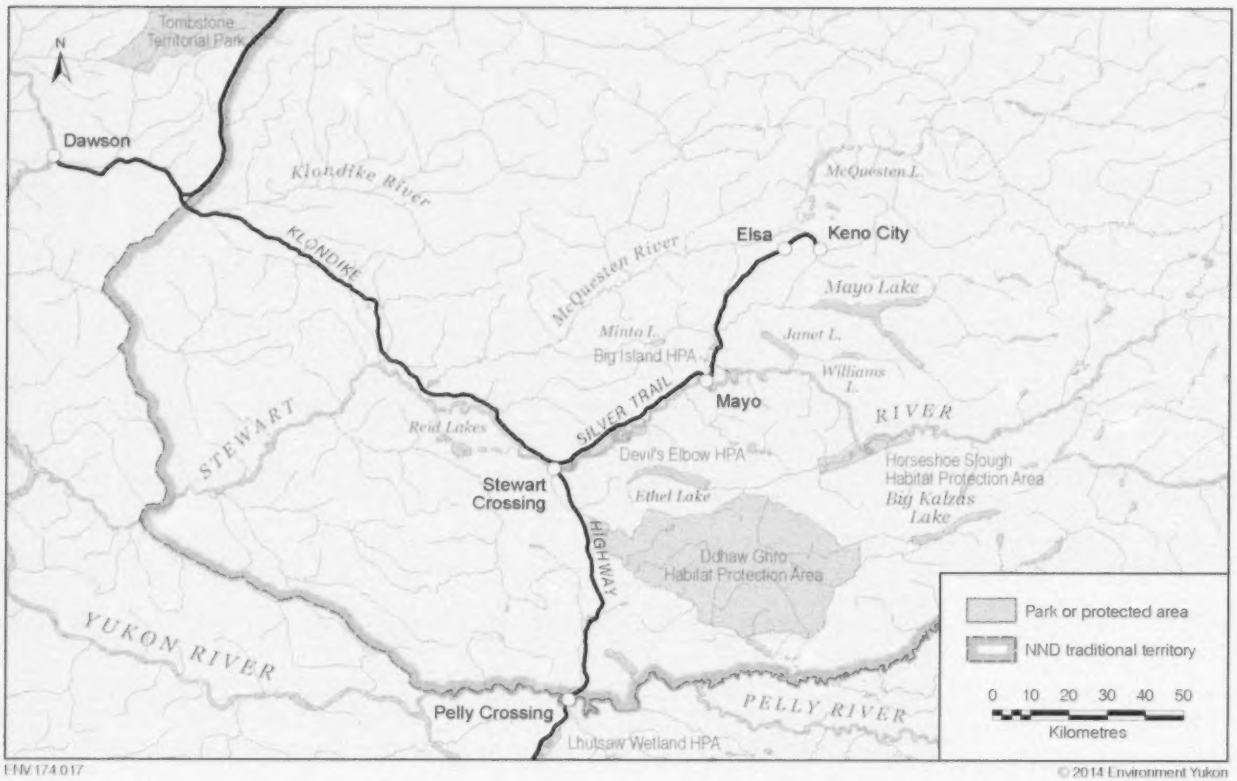
Communication and information sharing between the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council, the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and Yukon government regarding development proposals were also noted as areas for improvement.

WHAT WILL WE DO?

- Continue gathering and monitoring habitat information in the traditional territory (in the areas of Upper Stewart, Rackla, Beaver River, Keno Hill, Peel, Wind, Snake, Bonnet Plume) through surveys and local interviews.
- Attempt to identify the source of contamination at Cache Creek and provide possible mitigations.
- Explore the option of developing habitat suitability maps which will help inform environmental assessments.
- Explore ways of recognizing and including local and traditional knowledge in environmental assessments.
- Participate in the development of regulations under the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act* that will address the impact of off-road vehicles in environmentally sensitive areas, and work together to identify local areas where there are concerns about impacts caused by off-road vehicles.
- Actively share information on different local industrial developments.

HABITAT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES 2014-2019

Objectives	Proposed Activities	Who?	Priority
Gather baseline habitat information	Continue gathering baseline habitat information for Upper Stewart River, Rackla, Peel watershed, Keno, Clear Creek caribou range and other areas with higher development activity.	YG/NND	High
	Continue to identify wildlife key areas.	YG/NND/RRC	High
	Continue to work with the Yukon government fisheries program to determine appropriate approach for gathering baseline information on fish habitats in the Peel Watershed.	YG/NND	Medium
	Continue with water quality monitoring in the traditional territory and expand monitoring in Upper Stewart River if development increases.	YG/NND	High
	Explore the option of developing habitat suitability maps to help inform environmental assessments and land use planning.	YG/NND	Low
Promote wildlife values in land use planning and management	Continue to provide input on wildlife values to environmental assessments under the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA).	NND/RRC/YG	High
	Identify and map traditional use areas for inclusion in environmental assessments under YESAA.	NND/RRC	High
	Identify a draft boundary and a summary of the issues for consideration in a local area plan for the Mayo periphery. Meet with the Land Planning Branch at the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources to review.	RRC/NND	Medium
	Participate in the public engagement to develop regulations under the *Territorial (Yukon) Lands Act* that will address the impact of off-road vehicles in environmentally sensitive areas.	YG/RRC/NND	Medium
	Work together to identify local areas where there are priority concerns about potential impacts caused by off-road vehicles.	YG/RRC/NND	High
	RRC to request updates from NND on industry briefings.	NND/RRC	High
Address the contaminated area at Cache Creek	Identify source of contamination and recommend mitigations for Cache Creek.	YG/NND	High



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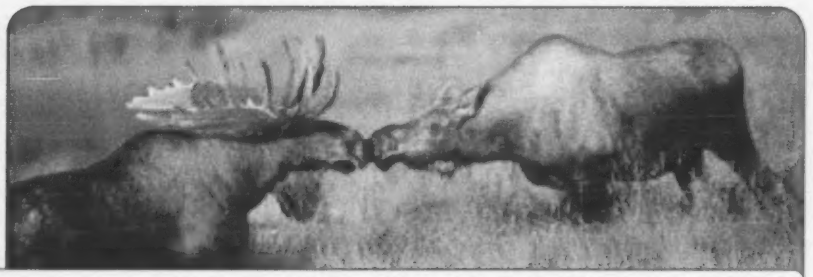
Map 2: There are three Habitat Protection Areas in the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory including Devil's Elbow/Big Island, Horseshoe Slough and Ddhaw Ghro. These areas maintain important features of Yukon's natural or cultural environment.

moose



WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

There continues to be a strong concern about moose populations in the traditional territory and the potential overharvest of moose.

A moose survey was conducted in the Mayo area in 2011. It showed there had been a decline in the population since the last survey, and that numbers of bulls are low. Local knowledge interviews also have identified concerns about fewer moose and smaller bulls.

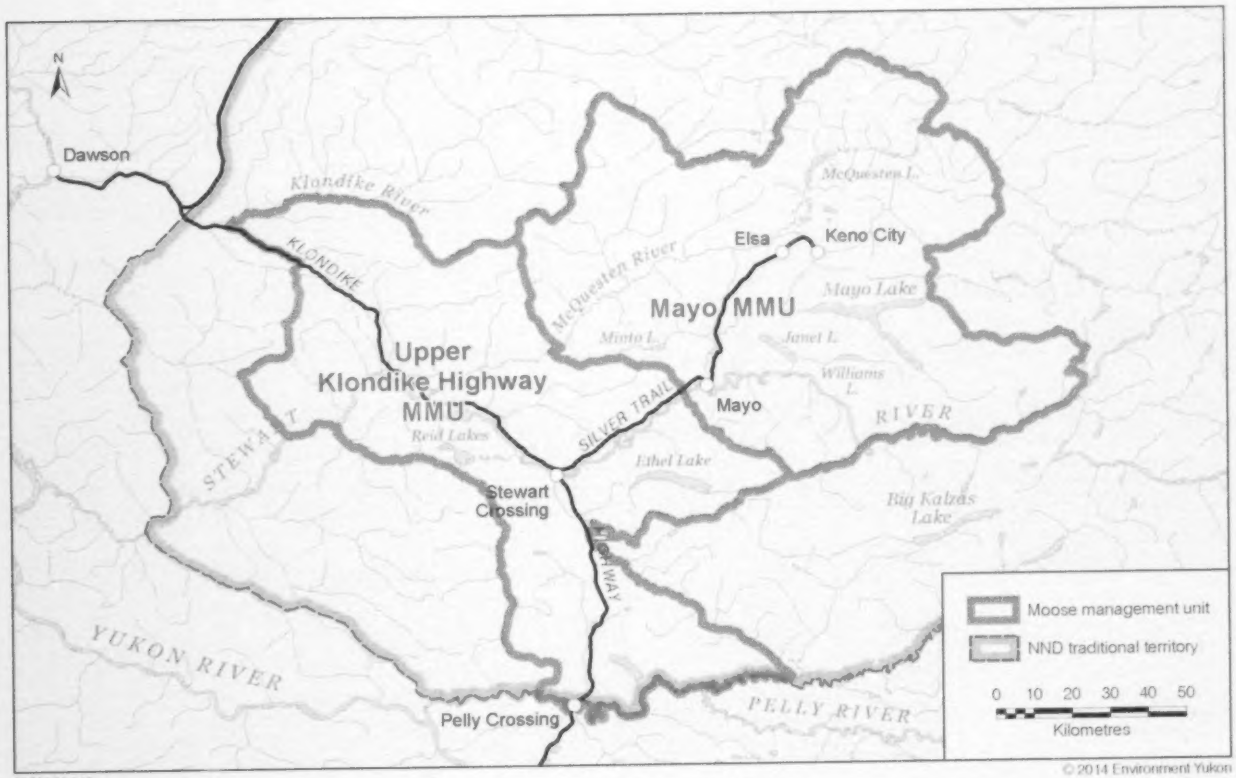
While the surveys show that the population is about the same density as it was in the mid 1990s, there is an interest in the community to be proactive about harvest management before population levels decline further.

WHAT WILL WE DO?

- Act proactively to address potential moose harvest management concerns.
- Explore options for using wolf harvest to reduce predation rates of moose.
- Explore option for identifying moose harvesting areas that address accessibility concerns for elders.
- Consider repeating the Mayo and Upper Klondike moose management unit censuses.
- Continue the community moose monitoring program.

MOOSE OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES 2014-2019

Objectives	Proposed Activities	Who?	Priority
Address high moose harvest pressure	Review harvest management in the Mayo and Upper Klondike Highway moose management units and explore options to address the sustainable harvest of moose.	RRC/NND/YG	High
	Develop a communication plan to educate and inform all harvesters about moose harvest concerns.	RRC/NND/YG	Medium
	Continue to collect moose harvest data.	NND/YG	High
	Review harvest reporting models used in other areas to determine their utility.	NND/YG	High
	Work with elders to identify potential moose harvesting areas that are close to the community and accessible.	NND	Medium
	Explore options for using wolf harvest to increase moose numbers in the Mayo/Upper Klondike moose management units. This work would be guided by the Yukon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (2012), and all partners would collaborate to determine program design, implementation and evaluation.	RRC/NND/YG	High
Understand moose population changes as a result of predation, seasonal mortality	Consider repeating censuses of Mayo and Upper Klondike Highway moose management units.	YG	High
	Continue community monitoring of moose in the Mayo area.	YG/RRC/NND	High



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Map 3: There is a long history of moose monitoring in the Mayo area. Most local hunters hunt moose in the Mayo and Upper Klondike Highway moose management units.

freshwater fish

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

The health and status of local freshwater fish populations continues to be a priority issue in the region. Area residents suggest they are experiencing lower angling success in certain lakes and rivers. Proposed developments – particularly on Mayo Lake and River and in the Rackla area – are causing growing concerns.

The most important lakes for fishing include Ethel, Mayo, McQuesten, Minto and Ladue. Based on community observations and research findings, a review of fish management regulations for some of these lakes may be required.

The need for more education and communication around local fisheries issues was also raised.

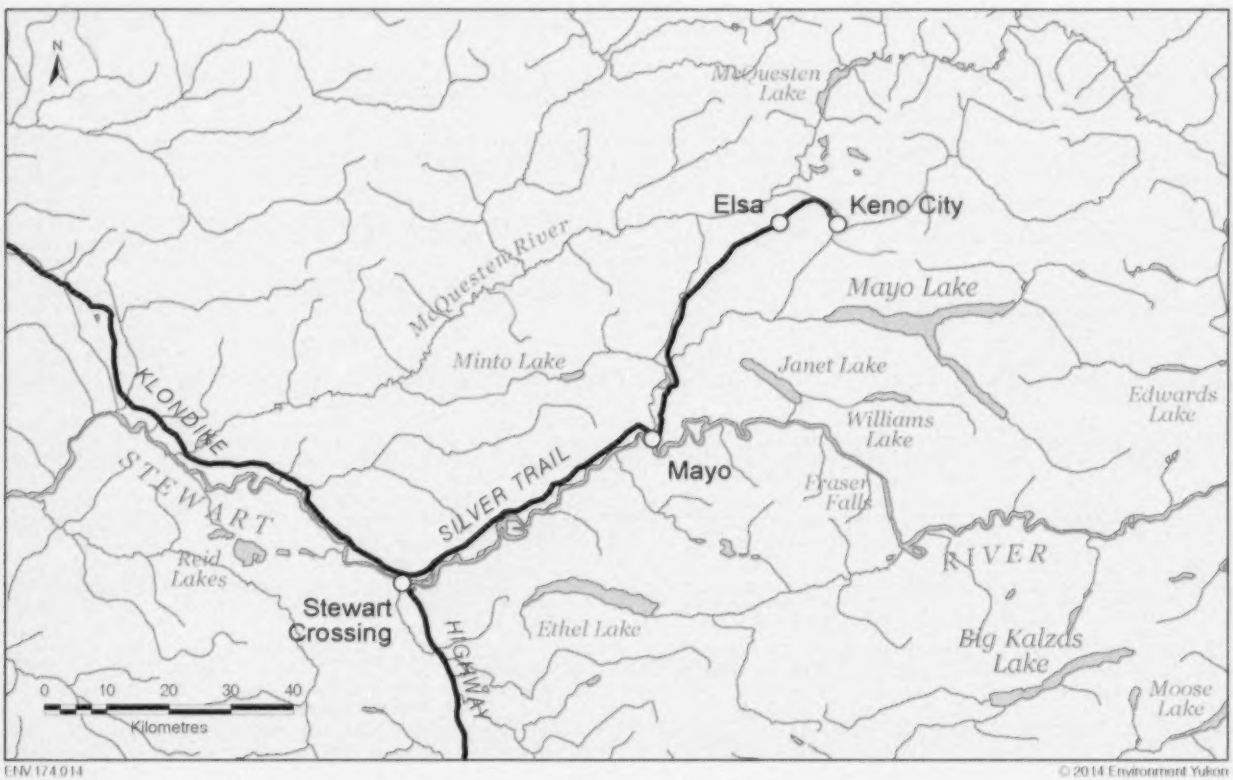
WHAT WILL WE DO?

- Monitor lake trout in Minto Lake and grayling in the South McQuesten River, and consider angler monitoring on the Mayo River.
- Review fishing regulations and management in areas where there are concerns about potential declines in fish populations.
- Explore options for an education program that addresses management issues at priority lakes.
- Encourage more public engagement and ensure continued involvement in the review of Yukon Energy Corporation's proposed change in water management on Mayo Lake, including evaluation of technical reports, and monitoring and adaptive management plans.
- Conduct fish distribution surveys in the Rackla area.

Lexis Hummel

FRESHWATER FISHERIES MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES 2014-2019

Objectives	Proposed Activities	Who?	Priority
Address potential declines in fish populations as a result of harvesting or changes to habitat	Carry out a lake trout population assessment on Minto and Ladue lakes.	YG/NND	High
	Review fish management objectives and regulations on Mayo and Ethel lakes.	YG/RRC/NND	High
	Explore options for educating anglers to help raise awareness of local fishery concerns.	YG/RRC/NND	Medium
	Continue annual monitoring of grayling fishing with a focus on the South McQuesten River, Talbot Creek, and Moose Creek.	YG	High
	In light of a potential decrease of pike in McQuesten Lake, consider fisheries management approaches.	YG/RRC	Medium
	Consider what may be a potential decrease in grayling numbers and explore options for monitoring grayling harvest on Mayo River.	YG/RRC/NND	Medium
Reduce the potential effects of industrial development on fish populations	Monitor the Yukon Energy Corporation Mayo Lake drawdown proposal and actively communicate with Yukon Energy Corporation to ensure continued involvement in the proposal review and evaluation of studies, monitoring and adaptive management programs.	YG/RRC/NND	High
	Conduct fish distribution surveys in Upper Stewart River/Rackla area to improve fisheries information in areas of high potential development.	YG	High



Map 4: Several important fishing lakes surround the Mayo area. It is important to maintain healthy fish populations in these lakes.

caribou

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

There are seven woodland caribou herds in the traditional territory. There are four distinct local herds including the Ethel Lake, Clear Creek, Hart River, and Bonnet Plume herds. There continue to be questions around the status, health, harvest and level of knowledge of these local caribou herds. Overall, there is a strong interest in maintaining current harvest and population monitoring programs.

Easy access and potentially increasing harvest pressure are raising concerns for the Clear Creek herd and mineral staking within the herd's winter range has highlighted the need for more detailed population information. As well, there continues to be a lack of information on the size, range, and herd status of caribou in the Elsa and Rackla areas.

A recent fire in the Ethel Lake herd's range has raised concerns about herd movement and possible effects on herd health. This is a small herd with persistently low recruitment. The community wants to see the voluntary no-hunting restriction for this herd continue. The Porcupine caribou herd is the only barren ground herd that migrates annually into a portion of the traditional territory. While the herd appears to be healthy, there is an ongoing need for the community to be engaged and aware of management issues, particularly around harvest. There also continues to be a need to monitor the location of Hart River caribou to limit the accidental harvest of woodland caribou during the extended Porcupine caribou season.

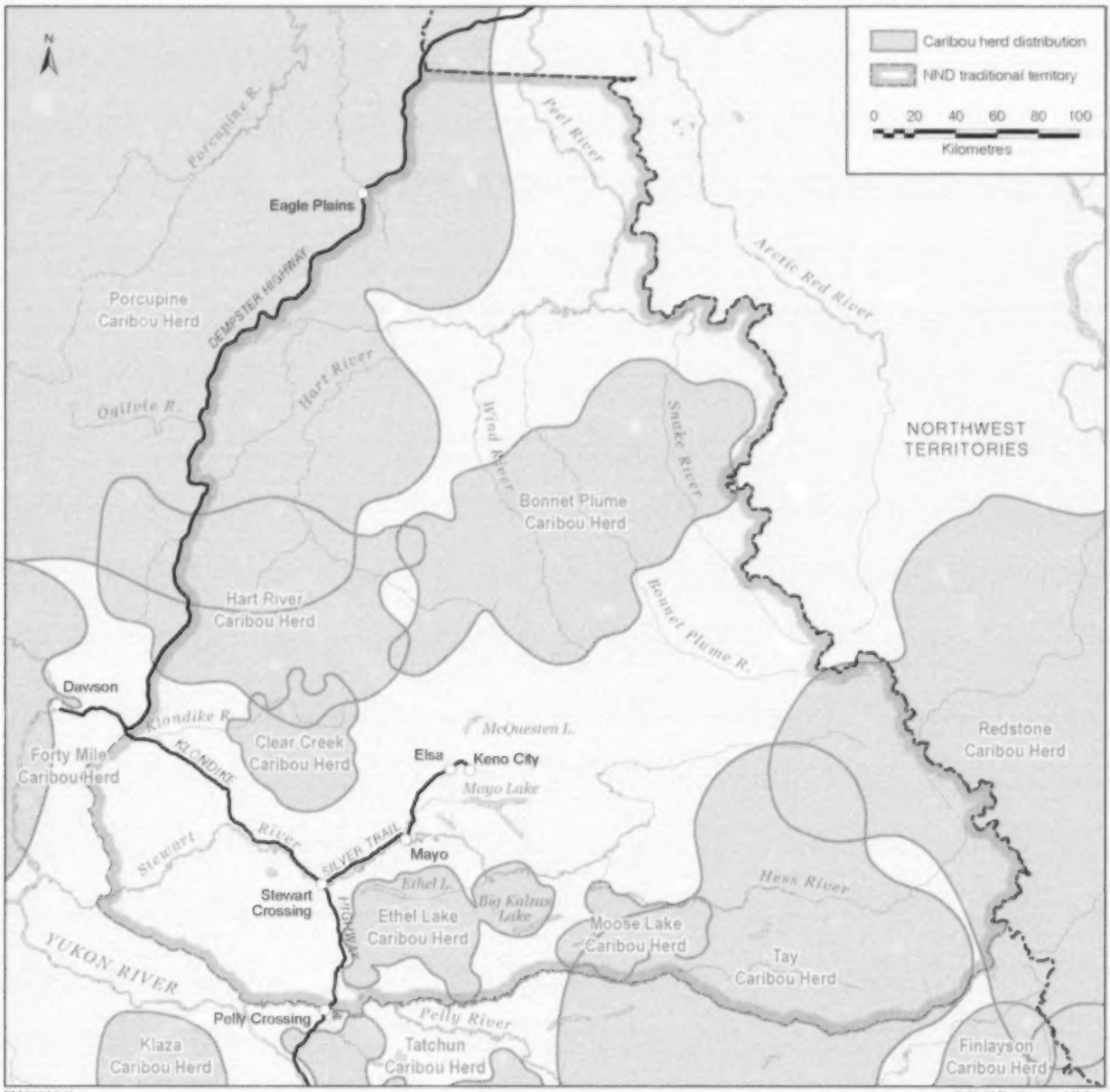
In 2013 the Fortymile caribou herd, another barren ground caribou herd, expanded from Alaska into historic Yukon ranges. If the range of the Fortymile herd continues to expand this may result in harvest opportunities within the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory.

WHAT WILL WE DO?

- Continue voluntary no-harvest of the Ethel Lake caribou herd.
- Continue population and harvest monitoring programs for key woodland caribou herds, including local knowledge interviews.
- Explore methods for promoting and educating harvesters about respectful caribou hunting, including the use of all parts and proper meat handling.
- Participate as necessary in management discussions for the Porcupine and Fortymile caribou herds.
- Gather caribou herd population and habitat baseline information in areas with high development potential.

CARIBOU OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES 2014-2019

Objectives	Proposed Activities	Who?	Priority
Continue to collect harvest information for local caribou herds	Continue annual harvest monitoring for all caribou herds in the traditional territory.	YG/NND	High
Carefully manage the Ethel Lake caribou herd	Continue voluntary no-harvest program for the Ethel Lake caribou herd.	YG/NND	High
	Continue Ethel Lake caribou rut counts to monitor effect of fire and other factors on herd health.	YG	High
Monitor the Clear Creek caribou herd to identify potential issues related to access and harvest on the Clear Creek Road	Monitor population status of Clear Creek caribou herd by continuing rut counts (two over the next five years) and conducting a census of the Clear Creek herd.	YG	High
Reduce the accidental harvest of Hart River caribou by Porcupine caribou hunters	Maintain collared animals and continue to conduct annual monitoring of Hart River caribou during the hunting season to manage harvest of this herd.	YG	Medium
	Stay informed and involved with the management of the Porcupine caribou herd through regular communication with the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Porcupine Caribou Management Board member.	RRC/NND	High
As required, participate in Fortymile caribou harvest management	Communicate recovery objectives and harvest management planning with First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun citizens.	NND/RRC/YG	High
	If Fortymile caribou return to the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory regularly, determine options for engagement in the harvest management planning for this herd.	NND/RRC/YG	Low
As required, collect baseline information and monitor of important habitats the Bonnet Plume caribou herd	If there is increased development in the Bonnet Plume caribou herd range and gathering data on important habitats of this herd becomes a higher priority, use local knowledge or technical studies to establish baseline information to better delineate herd range and seasonal use.	YG/NND	Medium
	If there is a significant increase in development in Bonnet Plume caribou herd range, consider conducting a census of the herd to establish a population estimate.	YG/NND	Medium
Continue to gather information to understand the Mayo/Elsa caribou population and range	Continue to gather information on these caribou through other surveys and local interviews.	YG/NND/RRC	Low
Better understand the range and herd status of the Rackla-area caribou population	Explore options to better understand Rackla caribou range and herd status in this area.	YG	Medium
Reduce caribou meat waste	Discuss options for addressing concerns related to the potential waste of meat from the harvest of large bull caribou during the rut.	RRC	Medium



Map 5: Seven woodland caribou herds range within the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory. The four local herds that are important to the community include the Ethel Lake, Clear Creek, Hart River, and Bonnet Plume caribou herds. Porcupine and Fortymile caribou are barren ground herds that are also considered in this plan.

monitoring and stewardship

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

Keeping an eye on overall ecosystem health and monitoring are ongoing interests for the community. Concerns about climate change, invasive species, changes in local wildlife populations, and numbers of, and contaminants in, migratory birds were all raised as monitoring needs.

Promoting ongoing respect for the land and wildlife is a priority. Finding ways to get more "eyes on the land", such as game guardians or trappers, is considered important. Reviewing and possibly improving the outfitter meat distribution program to limit meat wastage is a concern for many people. Concerns about bears and foxes around town highlight the need for more information and education about how to minimize human-wildlife conflicts.

Expanding wildlife viewing opportunities in the region is also something the community would like to see, but in cooperation with other relevant agencies who can help with strategic direction and help support ongoing maintenance.

WHAT WILL WE DO?

- Explore options for renewing the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun's game guardian program.
- Continue local monitoring programs.
- Explore methods for educating harvesters about respectful hunting, the use of all parts (including hides) and handling.
- Work with outfitters to review and revise the outfitter meat distribution program through outfitter and renewable resources council discussions.
- Work with relevant agencies to find ways to educate the community about bear-human issues.
- Find ways of supporting First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun members, particularly youth, to obtain and use traplines.
- Explore trapper incentive programs and ways to gather and share observations trappers have about wildlife and the land with the community.
- Collect samples from locally harvested ducks to test for contamination.
- Continue to monitor sheep populations in and around Dhaw Ghro, and to ask harvesters to avoid harvesting this sheep population.
- Explore options for ongoing maintenance of existing wildlife viewing sites and involve Yukon government's Wildlife Viewing program in the identification of other wildlife viewing opportunities in the region.
- Create opportunities for more dialogue with other experts and with the community.
- Actively promote the work of the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council by holding an annual community event.

MONITORING AND STEWARDSHIP OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES 2014-2019

Objectives	Proposed Activities	Who?	Priority
Monitor for ecosystem health and change	Continue programs for monitoring ecosystem change on long-term sites.	YG/NND	Medium
	Continue annual community local knowledge interviews.	YG/NNDRRC	High
	Include questions about invasive species in the local knowledge interviews to help monitor for their presence and abundance.	YG/NND	Medium
	Request a presentation and information on rare species from the Yukon Conservation Data Centre to improve knowledge about rare species of plants and animals in the traditional territory.	RRC	Low
	Explore trapping reporting options and methods for getting trapping information back to the community (e.g. Spring Gathering for trappers).	YG/NNDRRC	High
	Monitor for contaminants in waterfowl by working with YG Animal Health Unit to collect and test samples of locally harvested ducks and report back to the community.	YG/NND	Medium
	Explore how to access, work with and share mining company wildlife monitoring logs.	YG/RRCNND	High
	Continue to monitor sheep during Ethel Lake caribou rut counts.	YG/NND/RRC	High
	Continue to ask harvesters to avoid harvesting Ethel Lake sheep.	YG/NND/RRC	High
	Conduct a sheep census in Ddhaw Ghro.	YG/NND/RRC	High
Minimize human-wildlife conflicts	Work with the community to minimize bear-human interactions through reducing attractants.	YG/RRCNND	High
	Explore ways to educate the public on bear harvest and use.	RRC	Low
Have more "eyes on the land"	Explore options for re-establishing the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun game guardian program.	NND	High
Create wildlife viewing opportunities	Approach Yukon Youth Conservation Corps (Y2C2) about potential environmental education and enhancement activities within the traditional territory including removal of brush at the Devil's Elbow interpretive site.	RRC/YG/NND	Medium
	Approach the appropriate Yukon government departments about sharing responsibility for maintenance of waste at highway sites.	RRC/YG/NND	Medium
	Invite Yukon government's Wildlife Viewing program to meet and discuss options for new sites and programs.	RRC/YG/NND	Medium
Increase trapping activities	Explore options for creating incentive programs to support local youth and others to use traplines.	RRC/NND	High
	Explore options to support local youth and others to obtain traplines.	RRC/NND	High
Encourage respectful hunting practices	Explore methods for educating community and all harvesters (including guides) about respectful hunting, including use of parts (e.g. hides) and handling (butchering, tanning).	RRC/NND	Medium
	Work with outfitters to review meat distribution program and system for accounting for meat coming into the community.	RRC/NND/YG	High
Improve information sharing	Formally invite experts (e.g. Yukon government biologists) or agencies to RRC meetings to discuss issues of concern.	RRC/YG	High
	Hold annual event such as "RRC Day" or the "Jimmy Johnny Ball" to increase communication with the community.	RRC	High

what is next?

This plan is intended to be a record of fish and wildlife issues within the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory and a description of proposed cooperative approaches for addressing these concerns.

Over the next five years, the parties will focus their efforts on trying to address as many of the priority issues as they can under their existing budgets.

However, changes can occur and new priorities can emerge. Recognizing this, the parties will review this plan in 2016-17 to check in on what work has been completed and, if they agree, identify any new developments that need to be addressed. A final plan review will be completed in 2018-2019 and at that time the parties will begin work towards a new work plan.

Meriken Trudeau

Appendix

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF 2008-2013 PLAN ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Issue	Who	Activities from 2008-2013 Plan	Outcomes
Habitiat			
Identification and baseline information on important habitats	YG/NND	Gather baseline information on important habitats and harvesting places in areas of high industrial potential or activity.	Rackla: ungulate survey, grizzly den identification, raptor survey. Bonnet Plume caribou late winter habitat survey.
	YG/NND/ MDRRC	Identify Wildlife Key Areas.	WKAs identified from aerial surveys and local interviews.
	YG/NND	Gather baseline information on fish habitats in Peel area.	Not done.
	YG/NND	Gather baseline information about water quality in the traditional territory.	Collection of baseline water quality information continued at established sites.
Land Use Planning and Management	NND/RRC/ YG	Identify and advocate for wildlife values in YESAB process.	Wildlife values consistently brought forward.
	YG/NND/ RRC	Develop a Local Area Plan for the Mayo area.	No proposal brought forward.
	YG/RRC/ NND	Address impacts by off-road vehicles through local area plan.	No proposal brought forward.
Moose			
High moose harvest pressure	RRC	Request monitoring and voluntary hunting closure once a set number of moose had been harvested in the Mayo MMU.	Moose population and harvest levels reviewed by RRC, but no request forwarded.
	RRC/NND/ YG	Develop a communication plan for moose harvest management.	Voluntary no-hunting sign put up in Devil's Elbow HPA.
	NND/YG/ RRC	Evaluate potential for voluntary harvest reporting system.	No harvest reporting system in place.
	NND	Identify elder harvesting areas.	Elder harvesting areas not identified.
Population changes as a result of predation, seasonal mortality	YG	Repeat aerial survey of Mayo MMU.	Mayo MMU surveyed in 2011.
	YG/RRC/ NND	Continue moose ground-based monitoring.	Annual ground-based moose monitoring continued including recruitment information.

Appendix

Issue	Who	Activities from 2008-2013 Plan	Outcomes
Fish			
Fish populations appear to be declining as a result of harvesting or changes to habitat	YG/RRC/ NND	Conduct trout monitoring in Ethel, Mayo, Minto, Janet and Williamson Lakes.	Ethel Lake monitored in 2011. Mayo Lake monitored each year.
	YG	Conduct creel survey on Ethel Lake.	Creel survey conducted 2011.
	YG	Monitor grayling on South McQuesten River, Talbot Creek, and Moose Creek.	Grayling monitored annually on South McQuesten.
Caribou			
Ethel Lake: Concern about herd sustainability	YG/NND	Recommend voluntary no harvest of Ethel Lake herd.	Voluntary no harvest maintained since 2002.
	YG/NND	Monitor harvest of all herds.	Monitoring of caribou harvest carried out annually.
Clear Creek: Concern about access and overharvesting on Clear Creek Road	YG	Conduct two rut counts over five years.	Rut counts conducted in 2009 and 2012.
Hart River and Porcupine Caribou: accidental Hart River harvest by PC hunters	YG	Monitor locations of collared Hart River caribou during the hunting season to manage harvest.	Radio-collared Hart River caribou monitored annually.
Bonnet Plume Caribou: Baseline information and monitoring of important habitats	YG/NND	Establish baseline information using radio collars to delineate herd range and seasonal use.	Winter distribution survey conducted in 2011 but no radio collars deployed.
Mayo/Elsa Caribou: Number and range of animals in this area is unknown	YG/NND/ RRC	Gather information through other surveys and interviews.	Information on caribou in this area gathered through local knowledge and surveys of other wildlife.
Monitoring and Stewardship			
Monitoring for ecosystem health and change	YG/NND	Community Ecological Monitoring Program.	Program conducted annually with field work and interviews.
	YG/NND	Monitor for invasive species.	Questions on invasive species included in community surveys.
	YG	Roadside waterfowl monitoring.	Annual monitoring program continued.
	YG	Monitoring for contaminants in waterfowl.	No action.
	YG/NND/ RRC	Determine if Ethel Lake sheep population is expanding or increasing its range.	Ethel Lake sheep monitored annually as part of caribou rut counts.

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